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CLOUDY.
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May 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 93 78

May 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 94 81

7917 日一十月四

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

一拜禮 號十二月五英港

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUBMARINES' FINE DOINGS.

How a German Battleship Was Destroyed.

London, May 17.
An Admiralty announcement states:—The lifting of the veil of the operations of British submarines in the Baltic relates stirring deeds of how they were continuously attacking and destroying enemy warcraft and kept a watchful eye upon the movements of the German Fleet. Their work was so effective that finally the German ships kept to the harbour as soon as a British submarine was reported. Unlike the U boats, not a single case can be alleged of a British submarine sinking merchant vessels on sight. Merchant vessels have invariably been stopped and boarded in the orthodox manner. The crews were given plenty of time to abandon the ship and were directed to the nearest port or escorted to a neutral vessel. Searcher's belongings were never regarded as spoils of war.

Official documents of the submarines' doings leave an impression of perseverance and skill, well-matched with courage. Circles covered the periscopes and the decks became coated as with glass. The waves swept away the masts and portions of strained plates, yet the crews carried on. The passage into the Baltic was most difficult owing to the very close watch. The submarines resorted to numerous ruses or waited patiently until they could follow the surface craft and run the gauntlet.

Submarine Commander Goodhart espied enemy warcraft, and, calculating that bigger game was behind, he manoeuvred and eventually came up with an enemy battleship escorted by destroyers. Half an hour later he fired and observed a very vivid flash from an explosion along the water-line. A tremendous concussion ensued and the entire ship was hidden in grey smoke, probably due to the explosion of the magazine. Eight minutes later, the Britishers came up and the ship was gone. The destruction was instantaneous. It was the battleship Prinz Adalbert.

Another submarine sighted a light cruiser of the Ancona class. She dived and manoeuvred into a good position and fired a torpedo, hitting the cruiser forward on the starboard side. The cruiser was, apparently, put out of control and swung round in a large circle and then stopped. Fire was bursting from her decks. An escorting cruiser attacked the submarine, but the latter evaded and fired a second torpedo, getting the cruiser amidships, the magazine blowing up with a loud double report, large masses of iron and wreckage falling around the submarine, which, before submerging, observed the cruiser's crew assembling on the poop. They were later rescued by a large German ferry-boat.

As regards the actions against merchantmen, the following is typical:—A submarine sighted and chased a steamer from Hamburg, laden with wood. She was signalled to stop and was boarded and the crew ordered to leave. Satisfactory results were obtained and charges exploded and the ship was sunk. Meanwhile a Hamburg American liner was sighted proceeding without lights. The boarding party was collected and the German overhauled and found to be laden with iron ore for Sweden. So quickly did the crew abandon the ship that the interrogations could not be continued. The ship was sunk in a similar manner to the first one. Within a few hours two more were similarly despatched, and, on the following day, the Commander reported that all German traffic had entirely ceased.

THE NEW ENEMY ALLIANCE.

Described as Annexation of Austria-Hungary.

London, May 17.
There is uneasiness in Austria regarding the new Austro-German Alliance, which the *Volksrecht*, the leading Socialist organ in Switzerland, says is "nothing else but the annexation of Austria-Hungary to Germany."

The uneasiness is further reflected in the comments of the Vienna *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which says:—"The Austrian people ought to know if in the agreements reached at the German Headquarters Count Barian maintained Count Czernin's position that Austria-Hungary would defend the pre-war possessions of her Allies and herself but would not fight for Imperialistic aims."

GERMAN WAR AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A Most Devilish Plan to Secure Peace.

London, May 17.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Dr. Davidson, Chairman of the American Red Cross, has just arrived from the war zone. Interviewed, he described the outstanding feature of German methods as an offensive of terror against women, children and old people behind the lines by the dropping of bombs from aircraft and the use of long range guns in order to break down the moral of civilians so that they might importune their Governments for peace. He said:—"It is the most despicable, most unrighteous, most cruel and most devilish plan conceivable, and is based on the theory that killing four out of five children will induce a mother to implore the cessation of the war that the fifth child may live. It is carried on from the Channel to the Adriatic and has resulted in the maiming of thousands of women and children and driving hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken people from their homes."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Some Minor Operations.

London, May 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel. We rushed a post to the north of Morris and the garrison was killed or driven out."

GERMANS BEATEN AERIALY.

London, May 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the French brought down 222 enemy aeroplanes in March and April, compared with 96 French aeroplanes lost in the same period. The inferiority of the German Air Service is causing the German General Staff grave anxiety.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

HOLLAND'S FOOD CRISIS.

A Desperate Situation Revealed.

London, May 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the food situation in Holland is becoming worse, and the Government is actually sending troops to search the farms for wrongfully withheld stocks. The farmers are indignant at the Government estimate that in the last harvest 39 per cent. of the wheat crop, 43 per cent. of barley, 60 per cent. of beans and 83 per cent. of green peas have been withheld.

The shortage of bread is beginning to be keenly felt, while in June, despite the famous dairy industry, butter and fat will be added to the long list of rationed articles. Tea and coffee have long since been exhausted, meat has disappeared and the potato ration has been reduced.

Meanwhile the Government has not yet received German permission to send the proposed three ships to America to fetch grain, although the vessels are ready to leave; neither has the new economic agreement with Germany materialised, apparently because the Dutch shrink from paying the price of their precious foodstuffs which Germany demands for coal, iron, etc.

BRITAIN'S GREAT WAR TASK.

Stirring Speech by General Smuts.

London, May 17.
General Smuts has arrived in Glasgow to fulfil a number of public engagements. This morning he toured several of the leading shipyards and engineering shops. He addressed a huge gathering of workers in the famous Fairfield yard during the break interval. He had a fine reception. "The enemy," said General Smuts, "was now delivering his greatest blow and he had achieved a success which few thought possible at the beginning of the present offensive, but he did not go all the way and he never would. (Cheers.) The averages which we had suffered had, in a sense, been very good for us. There had been a lot of foolish talk about beating the Boche and at the same time enjoying all the privileges of peace time. The Boche had knocked that dream nonsense out of our heads. We are now in the war up to the neck and we have to strain every nerve to win. If we do that, the result will be certain. The enemy has made us realize the great danger ahead to civilisation. The Americans have now fully realised this and are coming over in tens of thousands monthly to bear their proper and fair share of the struggle. He knew that the workers were all feeling the heavy burdens, but it was better to live in these times than in ordinary times when nothing really happened. On the other hand to-day, great issues were at stake and if they did their duty they might look forward to great good. (Cheers.) Civilisation had been worked up to a point where a great change was inevitable, and out of all this slavery and drudgery and all this structure of economic industrialism better results for the world must come."

But the basis of all this was victory—not victory in the selfish sense, not because we want to trample down other nations or rule the world; but because we must strike down militarism, which is the greatest danger on the face of the earth. (Cheers.)

No improvement is possible in the lot of men so long as our children are driven to slaughter and we have to work year after year in order to be food for power. (Cheers, hear.) The enemy is now attempting by one gigantic blow to break our resistance and emerge the great dominant military power of the world. Let him strike and we will stand in the breach like a wall of iron and allow him to knock himself to pieces. Then his spirit will break and he will see that it is impossible to win."

It will not be necessary for the Allies to march to Berlin which some thought was essential in order to annihilate the Boche. That sort of victory, even if it were possible, was entirely unnecessary. If we stood on the defence resolutely, calmly and confidently, we should win. (Cheers.) "We want no indemnities and no annexation. We are fighting for the rights of nations, large and small, a lasting peace and security. (Cheers.) Speaking a word of cheer to the workers he said that this was not the time for flattery, because he did not think that they had always been right. "Like the rest of us, you made too much of your grievances and of your individual view point. We have all been wrong at various times, but the struggle is worth the highest and the most contrived effort, and I appeal to you to make it." (Cheers.)

General Smuts addressed another large meeting of workers in Messrs. Brown's yard.

A RECORD MONTH OF IMPORTS.

London, May 17.
There was an increase in exports of £27,200 and in imports of £25,200,667 as compared with April last year. Last month's imports are a record.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S RETURN.

London, May 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Outry, the Deputy for Cochon China, who has not been heard of for several months, has telegraphed that he is returning to Paris.

HONOUR FOR LORD WIMBORNE.

London, May 17.
The Press Bureau announces that a Viscounty has been conferred on Lord Wimborne.

ARAB SUCCESS IN PALESTINE.

London, May 17.
A Palestine official message states:—"King Hedjra's Arab force raided a station and post on the Hedjaz railway. They killed thirty and took 140 prisoners. They demolished several miles of track and three bridges. They also attacked the defences about Maan, taking 124 prisoners."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S VITAL STATISTICS.

London, May 16.
A report compiled by the Local Government Board on information from German sources shows that the fall in the birth rate in Germany during the three years from 1915 to 1917 was equivalent to the loss of two million babies. Forty per cent. fewer babies were born in 1916 than in 1913, compared with a decrease of ten per cent. in England and Wales. The infantile death rate in Germany has been well kept down, but it is fifty per cent. higher than in England and Wales. The high death-rate led to a large extension of infant welfare work in which voluntary societies played an active part, but the movement is becoming more municipal.

The infant mortality rate in Germany in 1913 was 151 per thousand, compared with 108 in England and Wales. The rate in 1914 for Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria were respectively 146, 174 and 193 per thousand.

An abnormal increase in infant mortality during the first months of the war is shown by the fact that in Prussia in the third quarter of 1914 the rate rose from 128 to 143; in Saxony from 140 to 242; and in Bavaria from 170 to 239. The records in England and Wales do not show any abnormal mortality among infants in the early months of the war.

COTTON CONTROL.

London, May 15.
In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley paid a tribute to the sacrifices made by Lancashire cotton employers and operatives, enabled through a substantial reduction of the importation of cotton. The most careful measures necessitated the unemployment of 47,000 operatives, but steps had been taken to avert distress by a fund by which over one million sterling had been raised. The necessity for Government control of the whole of Egyptian cotton was emphasised by the great uncertainty regarding the price, which was bound to rise owing to the fall in the crop and the reduction of available shipping transport. The Government was anxious to secure a fair price to the grower and a reasonable price to the Allies and the spinner. Sir Albert foreshadowed a continuance of this control during the critical period of post-war reconstruction.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 17.
A French communiqué states:—"There was a violent bombardment during the night in the region of Haillois. We repulsed an enemy raid in the direction of Meuil St. Georges and took prisoners. Our detachments penetrated enemy lines at two points south of Canny-sur-Matz and brought back forty prisoners."

FRANCO-ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

London, May 17.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—"The French and Italians attacked mountain positions between the Osum and Dvora Rivers in Albania and gained territory west of Korca."

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

London, May 16.
In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, referring to the Ruter interview, cabled on May 3, declared that not one syllable he uttered then could be construed by any fair-minded man to mean that any German peace offer must be rejected. He emphasised that the Government was as desirous of peace as any member of the House of Commons and would consider any peace offer, provided it came from a reputable and trustworthy source. Referring to Russia, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that Great Britain was anxious to do all she could to assist the Russian people. Great Britain desired to see Russia a great and powerful non-German, if not an Allied, country. Supporting the idea of a League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that such could be successfully established only on the basis of just and durable territorial arrangements.

UNREST IN UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, May 17.
Reports from both German and Austrian sources indicate that the situation in Ukraine remains very strained. The Kiev Press continues to agitate against the Central Powers, despite the conscription. The state of siege at Kiev has not been raised. Herr Ernsberger, speaking in the Reichstag on May 8, revealed the risk that German soldiers promencing Kiev undergo. The peasantry especially are discontented and anti-German, and their exasperation is increasing.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

London, May 17.
The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Petrograd, in a message dated May 7, states there were never more than nine British submarines in the Baltic. There were still seven when the end came. Despite the great amount of close fighting done by the submarines in the course of three years' incessant work the Germans captured or destroyed none. There is not a German harbour in Baltic that our submarines have not entered and chartered, creeping under mine fields and through the swiftest channels. One submarine destroyed nine enemy transports in a single day. It was the British submarine that preserved Petrograd last summer.

Amsterdam, May 16.
A message from Berlin states that three British submarines off Grahams Lighthouse were blown up on learning of the approach of the German fleet.

ABOLISHING MEATLESS DAYS.

London, May 17.
The Press Bureau announces:—"Lord Rhondda abolishes meatless days in eating places from to-day."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 16.
Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that the market has continued perfectly steady and the value of silver at the source remains the same. The fall of a farthing in the price on May 13 represents merely the reduction on the insurance rate from the United States to London. The only factor now likely to affect the price for some time is the variation in freight and insurance. The Shanghai Exchange remains unanimated and at about the same figure.

THE PACIFIC.

Some Comments on Germany's Aims.

The *Temps* has an article explaining the issues at stake in the great battle. The writer refers to the activities of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—Dr. Soli, who has no colonies to administer. In January German business houses formerly trading in the Pacific held a meeting in Berlin, and congratulated Dr. Soli on his zeal. He replied by expressing the hope that on those islands "the German flag would soon float once again." The *Temps* says:—

If Germany established in the Pacific centres of political action and naval bases, would she not threaten all the Powers which have rights in that great ocean? Would she not threaten the United States, who would have to defend Mexico from her intrigues, and the Panama Canal from her coups de main? Would she not threaten Japan—although the colonists beyond the Rhine, who so strongly demand the complete restitution of the German colonies, refrain from mentioning the name of Tsing-tao for fear lest they should rouse the anxiety of the Japanese? It has often seemed that the interests of the United States and those of Japan were in opposition in the Pacific; but if Germany were to succeed in winning the world-stake in the struggle that she has begun in Picardy, if she were to realise her dream of maritime and universal supremacy, would not the United States and Japan suddenly find themselves faced with a common danger? Let the prospect of this danger inspire them with a common policy. The American soldiers who are fighting on the Western front, will have their task made easier on the day when Japanese intervention troubles the Germans in the East. And Japan will have less sacrifices to make, if she intervenes at a time when the Germans have need of all their forces in the West. The Japanese Prime Minister has just said, it appears, that the idea of German penetration does not frighten his country. It is not a question of being frightened; it is a question of calculating correctly.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Britain's Financial War Strength.

Lord Curzon, at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England, said that perhaps some might be expecting of him a prophecy regarding the duration of the war. That would be too futile, but he might be allowed to assure them that if their enemies were counting on our financial exhaustion they had many years of hard fighting before them. It was imperative, however, that we should exercise the strictest economy in all matters of finance.

"Annie Laurie" in the Trenches.

The British is perhaps the most vocal of all the armies, said Sir A. Mackenzie, speaking at the Royal Institution on war music. Tommy would not sing according to a plan, but when on the march or in his dug-out he chose his own songs, making not a few of them himself. "Annie Laurie" was said to be the "Queen" of national melodies in the trenches. "Tipperary" had never been much in use, although it had travelled over five continents.

Kaiserism in Finance.

Russia could not continue to war with boots at \$14 a pair and clothes at \$30 a suit, said Mr. Oswald Stoll, speaking at the Constitutional Club on "Kaiserism in Finance." We must take warning from this fact. But the Government had fallen down and worshipped the idol of concentration and control of funds, and was organising the country on German lines, as though Germany were already our conqueror, and had ordered us to prepare for German rule. Great strides in concentration in all directions were being swiftly taken, the most significant stride being in the control of banking. This German god was a false god. We had fallen into an enemy's trap in deferring a productive policy until after the war. It was overdoing concentration or Kaiserism in the making of shells and soldiers to stop all else and slowly starve the people.

New Constitution for Portugal.

Senhor Augusto de Vasconcellos, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal, was received by the King in audience recently and presented his credentials. His Majesty gave a sympathetic welcome to the new member of the Diplomatic Corps in London. Senhor de Vasconcellos has been Premier Minister for Foreign Affairs in Portugal and Minister in Madrid. It is interesting to note that in a few weeks elections will take place in Portugal for the powers of the new President, Senhor Antonio Pass, and for the election of a Parliament which will draw up a new constitution for Portugal based on the United States model—i.e., the separation of the executive from the legislative body. This will be the first "American" republic in Europe. It is probable that the Senate will have a Syndicalist complexion and be composed of delegates from all classes of the community. President Antonio Pass is expected to carry the elections, for his personal and political popularity is great.

Wasted £220,000.

By whose authority, asked Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in the House of Lords recently, was the scheme for an aviation base at Loch Doon undertaken, and on whose authority was it abandoned? Lord Rothermere said that a sum of \$150,000 was to have been spent on the scheme, but a sum of \$420,000 had actually been spent on it. In view of fact that the site which was selected by the late Air Council had proved unsatisfactory, it was decided not to spend any further money on it. A number of officers reported on the suitability of the site, and it was in June, 1918, he believed, that the Air Council decided to proceed with the scheme. Earl Curzon agreed that steps should be taken to ascertain who did really recommend the scheme. He believed it was recommended by the War Office, on the advice of experts. Even in those days of incubation in our air policy, it was not likely that the Government of that day would proceed to carry out any scheme that was not backed up by reliable expert advice. He would have enquiries made.

GENERAL NEWS.

Why the Duke Resigned.
The Duke of Marlborough, who has just resigned the position of Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, explained in the House of Lords that he found it quite impossible to defend the policy of ploughing green land in March, while in his private capacity he was trying to bring about the abrogation of the war policy which was being enforced upon him as a farmer.

Girls Hurt by Tank Bank.
As the Tank Bank "Iron Ration" was leaving Wandsworth, in the presence of a great crowd, it suddenly swerved and pinned two sisters against some iron railings. The girls, Dorothy and Violet Holden, were taken to the infirmary in a critical condition. One sustained a fractured skull, and the other had both her arms broken, and was otherwise seriously injured.

Russian's Dramatic Suicide.
Dejected by the events in Russia, a young Russian officer, Captain Nicholas Wasmuchost, committed suicide recently in Paris in the presence of a friend. He first withdrew some bullets from his revolver, then, after giving several turns to the barrel, said: "I leave it to fate. I shall press the trigger twice. If one of the chambers is loaded I must die, if not I shall live and fight." The second time the hammer fell the bullet struck the officer in the heart.

Art Master's Lost Asterisk.
After several protests, Bath Education Committee agreed to increase the salary of Mr. H. B. Wilkinson, headmaster of the Bath School of Art, a conscientious objector, who was said to be engaged on national service—tree felling. This, it was contended, was an evasion of national service. The chairman said that Mr. Wilkinson was not drawing the salary, but members objected that he would subsequently benefit by the increase. It was decided to delete the asterisk on the minutes signifying that Mr. Wilkinson is on military or national service.

Brigadier General's Visit to Fortune Teller.

When Detective-Inspector Bedford went to a house in Brompton Road with a warrant for the arrest of Marie Charles on a charge of fortune telling he found herself sitting at a table with a brigadier general of the British Army. On the table was a pack of playing-cards that had apparently just been cut, and the officer said Moe. Charles was a friend, and he had just dropped in to see her. She had, he added, just cut the cards, but he did not know what she was going to tell him, and he had not paid her any money. He was just about to proceed to the front. On the way to the police station defendant, who was remanded on bail, said to the police officer, "Why don't you prosecute the people who come to me—Ministers of State and the highest in the land?"

Justice for Nations.
Hopefulness that a world-wide international tribunal may succeed in making "the world safe for civilization" was expressed by Mr. John Galsworthy in a speech in London. If an international court of justice, backed, of course, by international force, only settled a few disputes and averted only two or three crises, it might become so firmly established that it would appear as much a matter of course among civilized States as our law courts were to enlightened men. The English-speaking races must work together for the future happiness of the world, and for the development of a spirit of justice in its working, said Mr. Galsworthy. If America did not set her face against the Gadarones, all nations would go downhill together. If America were simply to get a "swelled head," the world might get "cold feet." Who, in future, he asked, would dare to talk about the need of war to preserve rights and ourselves? Those great qualities had been displayed by hundreds of thousands of citizens of countries that were steeped in 50 years of peace. The address at the front had, indeed, without finishing things worse than death.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS RECEIVED

ARTISTIC in FINISH

and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

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Save Your Eyes

WITH TORIC LENSES

You see more and that more much easier.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

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UNDERSTOOD AT A GLANCE.

Explanations for Readers.

It used to be a standing instruction of Lord Northcliffe's that nothing was to appear in his papers which could not be understood at one glance by the man in the street. On the whole it was an excellent rule. The newspaper is read at the breakfast table, not in the study where one can turn up the Latin quotations at the end of the dictionary. The earnest desire to be intelligible to all comers however can be overdone. Lord Beaverbrook's organ, the *Daily Express*, a short time ago published a paragraph to the effect that wolves had appeared close to the city of Rome, and headed it "Looking for a New Romulus?" Then, fearing that this classical allusion might be lost on the intelligence of its readers, an explanatory footnote was added.

If this sort of thing spreads we may expect to see leading articles written, says the *Paving Show* in the following manner:—The British Nation is not in want of a leader. It has one. Mr. Lloyd George fills the role (French for part)—superbly assisted by Mr. Bonar Law—admirably, and in the immortal words of Shakespeare (Poet and Dramatist). He flourished in the Elizabethan era; we beg him to "lead on!" Holy Writ (Bible) informs us that the things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar (a famous Roman General, Historian and Emperor).

Lloyd George is our Caesar, and we beg both classes and masses to follow implicitly in the footsteps of the Premier (Mr. Lloyd George is the Premier, but his advice is not to be taken literally). What does he ask of us the present time? To support the Great War Savings Week and show what London can

do. The tanks are with us and prepared to receive contributions and we beg all the citizens of the capital of this mighty Empire (London) to be "up and at 'em." (a paraphrased quotation ascribed to Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo—in Belgium, not in S.E. London).

Carlyle (a noted historian, sometimes called the Sage of Chelsea. This sage has no connection with onions) had but a poor opinion of the British Public, but we have the profoundest faith in its intelligence and cannot but believe that it will not "stand upon the order of its going but go at once" (a quotation from Macbeth, by Shakespeare, see above) and reap the fruits of victory by investing its savings in War Bonds. Don't delay! Hurry to Trafalgar Square (so named on account of Nelson's great victory, Nelson was a sailor, for remember that the old classical proverb, "Bis dat qui cito dat" (He gives twice who gives quickly), was never more true than it is to-day).

Census of Boots and Shoes.

It has been decided to take a census of boots and shoes in the hands of wholesale houses and retailers, which should have been done for the purpose by March 30. Good stocks of boots are believed to exist, and returns made by manufacturers indicate that production is maintained at a satisfactory level.

IMPRODS

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.**—you will find in this remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.
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TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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WANTED.—OFFICE in Central position. State particulars to Box 1393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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NOTICES.

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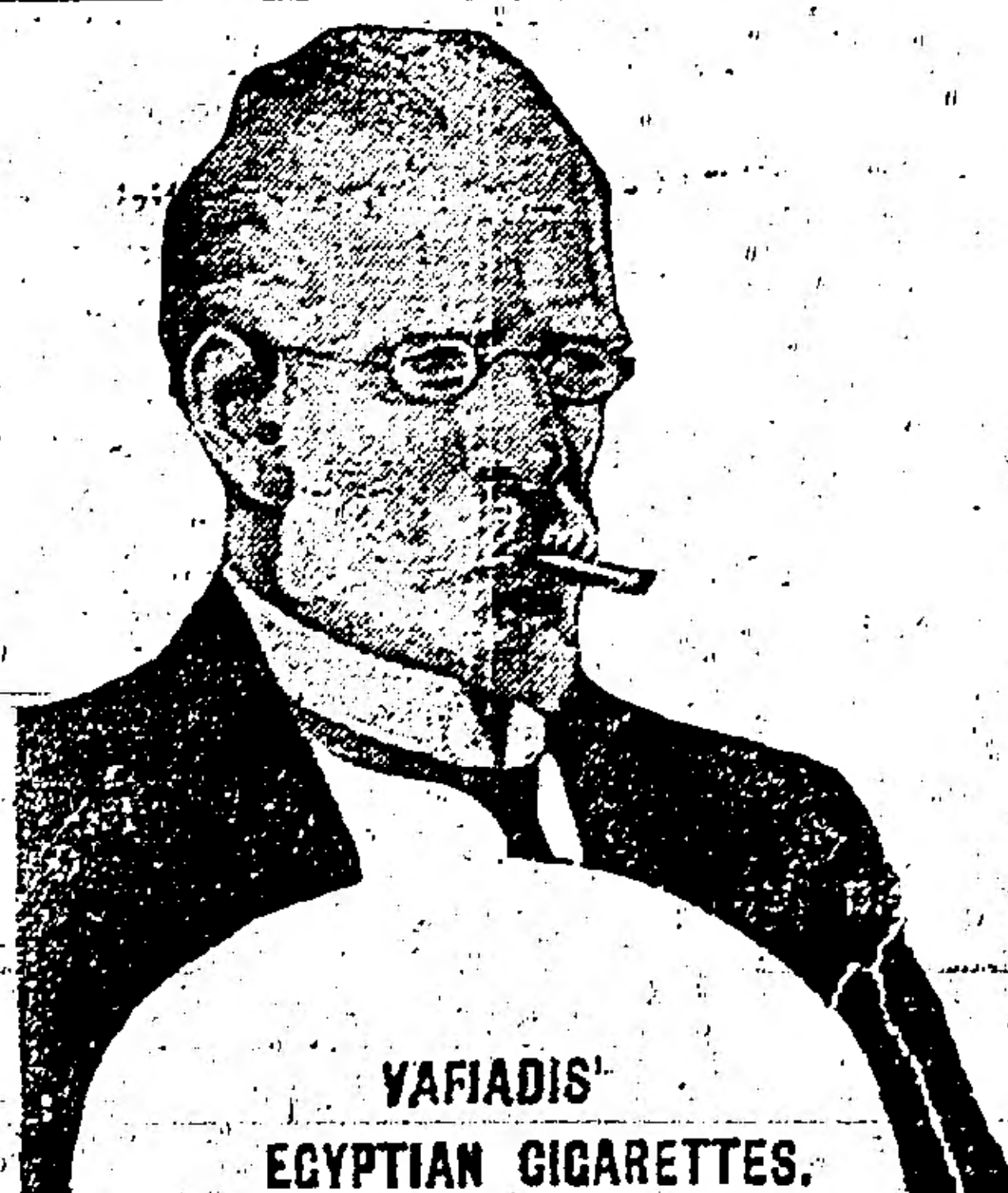
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS & SHOES.

FOR SMART NEW SHAPES IN WHITE FOR LADIES GENTLEMEN

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING.

A CHOICE DISPLAY

OF MEN'S WEAR AT

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FOR PRESENT SEASON.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE COLONY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HENRY ARM-AND HENRICKSON CASTRO has this day ceased to be the Manager of our business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG-JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we the undersigned, being proper and fully certified, Messrs. have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA's Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431
or to KELLY & WALSH
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SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM THE HONG-KING MINING CO., No. 25, DES VOUZ ROAD, CANTON, CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOUZ ROAD, CENTRAL
TEL. 1290, HONGKONG.

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SUMMER PERFUME



**GOLDEN ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER**

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
CRAPPELL.—On May 19th, at Kowloon, the wife of F. H. Crapnell of a son, stillborn.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

GERMAN "IDEALISM."

Some remarkable utterances have emanated from Germany during the course of the war, but we think it will be generally agreed that, for sheer, unadulterated bombast, the comments which have appeared in an influential German monthly publication pointing out the supposed dangers of international idealism have never been exceeded. They are the writings of University professors, and as the idea is to silence German "dreamers," the articles extol the glories of all things German and their tone is of the real fire-and-sword brand. Militarism, naked and unashamed, is preached, and with a measure of boasting and self-glorification which is typically German the world is informed that the Hun alone of all the people of Europe are the ones to lead the way in the future.

What Germany's rulers apparently fear is that all the talk of internationalism which we now hear may possibly lead to the breaking down of national barriers, and that in the process the German Empire will suffer. Thus it is that this campaign of German bragadocio has been initiated. One of the writers, Professor Spahn, openly says that the need of the present hour is not universal peace and a rule of law and freedom of the peoples. What is it, then? Nothing but "a clearness about the full development of our own (German) State existence." From that point the writer leads up to the conclusion that the unity of the European peoples cannot be based upon equality, but that it must be based upon the leaders of the most efficient peoples. Is it necessary to ask who these efficient peoples are? The answer is supplied by Professor Spahn: "Only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are capable of lighting the horizon of humanity with an ideal so great and eternal." The extreme modesty of the claim will be noted. German "idealism"—what does it mean? Applied to other people, judging from the history of the war, it means unabashed terrorism and deliberate oppression of weaker States. We have seen it in operation in Belgium, in Russia, in Rumania and in Serbia, and we shall continue to see it wherever the Hun sets foot in this war. So far from "lighting the horizon of humanity," the Germans have spread gloom, devastation and death over fair and peaceful lands, and they have bathed Europe in the blood of young and tender manhood.

Elsewhere in the articles under notice we have the contention that if Germany consents to any League of Nations she must lead it, and if there is any doubt as to the manner of her leadership it is dispelled in the remark by Professor Reinke, stating that "the only Power that has won peace is the Power able to inspire the enemy by force of arms." Here we have the German doctrine of Might being Right in all its hideous reality. It is the philosophy upon which Germans have been nurtured for the last fifty years and it is because of its application to international dealings that this war has been brought about. So far as the Allies are concerned there can be no question of peace until that doctrine and that philosophy are totally discredited, and that can only be done by demonstrating that any nation which seeks to impose such decadent ideas upon others must pay the price which the righteous, freedom-loving peoples of the world are determined to exact. With this goal firmly before them the Allies will continue their task with steady and unflinching determination until the world once again becomes a place where liberty holds full and undisputed sway.

The British Mariner.

Some idea of the immense sacrifices which have been made by our brave mercantile mariners during the war may be gained from the statement by Sir Albert Stanley that no fewer than 12,500 have laid down their lives since the commencement of hostilities. Sir Albert made one other announcement which fills all Britishers with justifiable pride, but which certainly causes them no surprise. It was that in spite of the terrible dangers which are encountered at sea nowadays, no seaman had ever refused to sail when a vessel was ready. Indeed, we have had many instances during the war of the extreme anxiety of mariners to gain go to sea after having been torpedoed, cases being quoted in which, after days of exposure in open boats, sea captains, officers and men have, on being landed, immediately applied for employment again. This is the true British spirit and one which perpetuates the great traditions of our maritime history. For the British sailor the perils of the sea, ordinary or extraordinary, have no terror; he is accustomed to face danger, and he is ever the more ready to do so when it is in his country's interests that he should.

A Great Debt.

The debt which we owe to our mariners for their courage and determination in this war is beyond estimation. But for them the carrying on of hostilities by the Allies would have been an utter impossibility, for not only have they played a great part in the task of transporting men and war material to the front, but they have, by maintaining communication with the outside world, brought supplies to the Old Country but for which starvation would long since have been rampant throughout the British Isles. There has been a great work and they have never shirked it, U-boats or no U-boats. It is only right, therefore, that their constancy and bravery should be recognised, and we read with intense satisfaction that a special badge is in future to be given to officers and men who have completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which has been sunk or damaged by a torpedo or mine. These marks of honour are just as much justified as the decorations given to the officers and men of the Army and Navy, and those who win them are entitled to equal praise for their services.

Britain's Food Problem.

Meanless days at eating places at home, we read in one of the telegrams, have now been abolished. This statement, together with the fact that there are now no food queues to be seen in the streets, points to a much more satisfactory state of affairs in regard to the food problem, which, all along one felt was largely a matter of organisation on sound lines. From private correspondence by the last mail we learn that there is plenty of food for all, and that all that is necessary is that it should be properly distributed. Profiting by the many pitfalls of the past, which proved so serious a matter for his predecessors, Lord Rhonda seems to have been able to bring the food problem into a much more satisfactory condition, and indeed makes it clear that by the exercise of commonsense economy there is little fear of the submarine menace proving fatal to our food supply. Lord Rhonda's initiative and resource in dealing with the problem are being praised on all hands and there can be little doubt that he has succeeded brilliantly where his predecessors met with but little if any success.

Buy Another Bond.

President Wilson has started another "Buy another Bond" movement by purchasing a \$50 bond, says an official message from Washington. Subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan now number more than 12 millions, compared with 9,350,000 subscribers to the second loan. It is hoped to get more than 15 millions in the week, besides exceeding \$3,000,000,000 as a minimum.

DAY BY DAY.

SUCCESS COMES TO THOSE WHO MOVE FORWARD, BE IT EVER SO SLOWLY, SO LONG AS SOME ADVANCE IS MADE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 24th anniversary of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.18d.

Exporting Opium.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export six tael of Government opium. He was also charged with possessing more than the five taels allowed. A fine of \$200 was imposed on the first charge and a fine of \$1 on the second.

Attempted Bribery.

There were two cases of hawkers offering bribes to the police heard by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. One hawker offering twenty cents, and the other fifty cents, to the constable who arrested them. His Worship fined both the men \$15, or three weeks' hard labour.

Insufficient Evidence.

A Chinese clerk, in the employ of Mr. J. H. Gardiner, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with obstructing the police at Kowloon. It was alleged that the defendant interfered with an Indian constable who was searching and arresting a hawker. Defendant, who was defended by Mr. Gardiner, maintained that he only asked the constable what he was doing, and he was then accused of interfering and was roughly handled. After hearing the evidence, his Worship discharged the defendant.

DERELICT IN FULL SAIL.

Brought to Port by Nine Men.

Bombarded and broken by a submarine, a sailing vessel continued, without a soul on board, to progress through the sea. How it was boarded in mid-ocean by nine men, only one of whom understood navigation, and brought to port after a fortnight's perilous voyage, and with every scrap of provisions gone, formed a story which thrilled the Admiralty Court on Feb. 14. As Mr. Justice Hill remarked, it was a splendid record of what the courage and resource of British merchant seamen can do.

The derelict was the three-masted Ainsdale, of Liverpool, and after the pirates had done their worst to her and the crew had taken to the boats, she was sighted by the Basuta, of Glasgow, going in whatever direction the wind took her, and rolling heavily. At first it was thought that she was a decoy, and the Basuta approached with caution. Volunteers were called for, and Chief Officer Macdonald and a crew of eight succeeded in boarding the Ainsdale.

The only living things they found on board were a cat, a parrot and a monkey. The steering wheel had gone and the compass was smashed. A jury wheel was rigged, and all attempts to take her in tow, having failed, Macdonald and his crew of eight took charge of a derelict, which usually required 25 men to sail her.

Of the nine, Macdonald alone was skilled in navigation; three of the men had never been in sail before. The ship plodded on, often under terrible conditions, but not withstanding the absence of chronometers and compasses, Macdonald found, after eight days, that he was only five miles out of his reckoning.

By the eleventh day, however, the only provisions left were a few biscuits. A tug, the Flying Buzzard, took them in hand for a short time, but a gale sprang up, and tug had to take shelter. Finally, with additional sails and the help of the tug, the perilous voyage was ended.

Mr. Justice Hill, who paid a warm tribute to the skill and determination of Macdonald, awarded him £2,600, and each of his eight men £300 as salvage. The owners, master and others of the crew of the Basuta and those of the Flying Buzzard also received awards, making £9,630 in all.

TAIKOO RIFLE CLUB.

Concert and Presentation of Prizes.

A most enjoyable evening was spent in the Taikoo Club hall on Saturday when a concert was held and prizes were presented to members of the Taikoo Rifle Club. The building was nicely adorned for the occasion with flags and bunting, while the stage effects were most striking. The programme was a most attractive one, being of a varied character, those contributing being Mrs. W. J. Hill, Miss Enid Cooper, Mrs. W. Murray Scott, Messrs. D. M. Goodall, Crocker, G. Crane and the Brothers Meo. Mrs. H. B. Cousins acting as accompanist, Mr. T. Grimshaw was a most efficient stage manager.

During the evening, Mr. Ross Thomson, President of the club, in a brief speech eulogised the work of Mr. H. T. Heath, Secretary of the Rifle Club, and then presented the prizes as follows:—

Henderson Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. A. Henderson, late of Taikoo Dockyard.—1st Mr. A. Smith, 2nd Mr. T. Grimshaw, 3rd Mr. B. Wallace. Donagel Badge, presented by the "National Rifle Association" under Donagel Cup conditions.—Winner for 1917 Mr. D. L. Lyle, 2nd prize presented by Club Mr. A. Smith.

Stewart Cup, presented by Captain Stewart Adj. H.K.D.O. to be won outright, service rifle, open night, no slings, or sand bags.—1st Mr. B. Wallace, 2nd Mr. W. Eldridge, 3rd Mr. T. Grimshaw.

Vice-President's Competition.—1st prize presented by Mr. J. Reid, 2nd prize presented by Mr. T. Grimshaw.—1st Mr. D. L. Lyle, 2nd Mr. W. T. Eldridge. Range prize provided by the Club for the competition won by Mr. J. Simpson.

Danby Shield presented by Mr. J. D. Danby replica presented by the club.—Winner for 1918 Captain W. Murray Scott.

Swire Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd.—Winner: Corp. W. G. Eldridge. In connection with this competition this year a sweep stake was held which realised \$138 for War Funds.

In the unavoidable absence of Major Wakeman, Lieut. Evan Jones presented the Bellifus Challenge Shield to Mr. Ross Thomson. The members of the team were:—Capt. W. Murray Scott, Lieut. Danby, Mr. D. L. Lyle, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Eldridge (Captain of team), Mr. Heath, Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. P. Wills and Mr. Wallace. A miniature of the shield for 1915 was presented to Mr. A. Smith and Mr. Ross Thomson intimated that the miniatures of the shield for 1918 were not yet to hand but would be presented on another occasion.

The evening's arrangements were in the hands of Mr. D. Lyle in the absence of Mr. H. T. Heath, the late secretary of the Club, and great credit is due to him for his hard work in making the function such an enjoyable one.

Chinese Cotton.

In their weekly cotton market report dated May 2 Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., writers—Owing to the continued decline in the American market, our was quite lifeless and to our knowledge not a single transaction has been recorded by any of the local merchants, hence ideas of price vary considerably. During the interval the American market has declined four cents per lb. showing a net decline of about 30 per cent. from the highest point reached. Latest telegrams from America indicate improvement in weather conditions, and an almost general desire for unloading stocks. Locally, mills generally are adopting a cautious, waiting policy pending a more decided turn in the situation one way or the other. In any case, most mills hold stocks which will carry them until the latter part of June and hence we do not anticipate any rash orders for cotton for the next few weeks. Tons of the market, dull.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Great Success by the Frawley Company.

The Theatre Royal was full to overflowing on Saturday night, when the Frawley Company opened its season with "It Pays to Advertise," described as "a farcical fact in three acts." The play is one of the smartest, wittiest and brightest pieces of sheer farce that has ever been seen in Hongkong, and the ease and crispness with which the Frawley Company handled it resulted in the audience spending close on three hours of unalloyed merriment and happiness. For freshness, sparkling dialogue, epigrammatic seasoning and rapidity of action, coupled with the enunciation of sound modern business principles, the play could not possibly be bettered.

The title of the farce tells its own tale—it is that modern advertising methods pay the businessman, provided he is insistent, for the "psychology of suggestion" and constant reiteration by printed word leave deep and lasting impressions on the public. But the attractiveness of "It Pays to Advertise" does not lie in this demonstration of a solid business truth; it comes from the screamingly funny manner in which the point is driven home. Cyrus Martin, the president of a big Soap Trust, makes use of the services of his lady typist to induce his leisure-loving son Rodney to find pleasure in work.

The son, being in love with the typist, is easily persuaded, being encouraged by an optimistic advertising expert, Ambrose Pease. He therefore sets up in opposition to his father, and, on the principle that a catch name is everything, hits on "138 ap—Unlooky for Dirt" as his trade mark. By insistent and sensational methods of advertising he conducts a campaign against his father's Trust, and, in the end, after nearly coming to disaster, "makes good," converts his father from a believer in conservative advertising methods to faith in modern campaigns, gets handsomely bought out—and, of course, marries the typist. The play has well been described as being full of "timely exaggerations and peppered with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles." It provides endless scope for humour, and there is not a dull moment from beginning to end, the situations running one into the other with most amazing rapidity.

Without being in any way invidious, it must be said that a great deal of the success of the piece hangs on the part of the advertising expert, played by Mr. G. A. Forbes. He was always in the picture and was the life and soul of the play. His dry humour and quaint intonations kept the house in rars of laughter. In Mr. Forbes, Mr. Frawley evidently has a clever actor. The part of the father who learnt a lesson while seeking to teach his son another was in the hands of Mr. Reynolds Dennison, who will be remembered as being with the Company on their former visit. He had a role after his own heart and he filled it most capably. Mr. Henry Mortimer was the son, and he certainly kept things going while he was before the lights, which was practically all the time. As the typist, Miss E. L. Kealey acted with much cleverness throughout, while Miss Florence Chapman as a bogus French Countess was really very smart and versatile. The subsidiary characters were taken by Miss Valentine Sidney, Miss Annette Lloyd, Mr. Garry McGarry, Mr. W. H. Olsie, Mr. E. L. Delaney, all of whom contributed in their respective spheres to the immense success achieved. We sincerely hope that the play will be repeated before the Company's season ends.

To-night "Kick In" is the attraction—another piece full of interest. We are asked to state that the Company believe in starting prompt to time, and that the public will be acting in its own interest if all seats are occupied by 9.15 p.m., when the curtain rises.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Germany even in times of peace never contributed abundantly to the merriment of mankind. It is not the Scot but the German who jokes with difficulty. A Prussian Mark Twain is as unimaginable as an American Hegel. Nothing could be more indigenous, indeed, than a Teutonic joke; it is a law unto itself, an affair compact of the nation's blood and tissue, and when a German laughs he laughs from his very stomach. So it is that just as the flashing laughter of France dances in the mirror of an epigram, the humour of the Teuton issues in a dimensional and physical prank. Not insignificantly does Till Eulenspiegel stand for so much that is laughable in German folk-lore, and it is only fitting that a shrewd "prank" should have been the means by which even modern Germany met the whole world laughing—a precious prank, too, and one that is recalled, easily enough in these days, by the death of Wilhelm Voigt, the shoemaker of Kopenick.

The exploit by which Voigt became famous occurred in October, 1906, when, dressed in the uniform of a captain of infantry and accompanied by a detachment of soldiers, he entered the Town Hall of Kopenick and, seizing the burgomaster and other officials, ordered, in the name of the Kaiser, that books and cash be produced. He then gave instructions that the burgomaster and the accountants should be conveyed to Berlin. So completely deceived were the Kopenick authorities by Voigt's Prussian uniform that he actually secured the assistance of the chief of police of the district in carrying out his project. The troops whom he took to Kopenick stated that the "captain" had met them and ordered them to follow him and execute the Kaiser's commands. It was only when the burgomaster arrived at a Berlin police station that the fraud was discovered. Voigt was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but the German public was so delighted over the incident that the Kaiser was prevailed upon to pardon the offender, and a sum of money was collected for his benefit.

When we hear of Germans advancing towards Afghanistan we can only hope that they will use the maps with which they supplied Russia when she used to worry us in the matter. Some forty years ago the then Lord Lawrence showed that the Russian charts were based on a German forgery. The German gentleman had described and circumstantially mapped out a country he had never seen. He had worked on charts done in 1840 by a Chinese expedition. But the Teuton had turned the squares sideways in fitting them together, so that a range of mountains running from east to west was shown as running from north to south.

In the parish church of the old-world village of Colwich, on the borders of Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, is, shortly to be erected, a monument to the memory of Lord Wolseley, better known as Sir Garnet Wolseley. On either side of his arms will be recorded the fine achievements of the Field Marshal on the Nile. Although belonging directly to the Wolseleys of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow, the great soldier had a common ancestry in the South Staffordshire Wolseleys of Wolseley, who have been settled there for 800 years, and who claim unbroken descent from the Saxons.

Sir Herbert Warren recently unveiled the tablet to the poet Gray, which has been placed on his birthplace in Cornhill. He is well qualified to speak on the poet and his beautiful verse. Cornhill has other literary associations. When the title of Cornhill Magazine was chosen by Mr. George M. Smith there was a suggestion that it was "The Cornhill" and some writers asked how long it would be before the "Small Add Review" or the "Ladenhall Market Magazine" came into being. But the idea of publishing a magazine after streets has since been followed by others.

FORMER HONGKONG
LAWYER.

Struck Off the Rolls.

Application was recently made in the Supreme Court at Singapore, on behalf of the Bar Committee, by the President, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Elliot, that Mr. E. M. Toser (formerly of Hongkong) be struck off the rolls of local practitioners as an unfit officer of the Court.

Mr. D. T. Perkins, secretary to the Bar Committee, also attended. In opening, Mr. Elliot informed their lordships that the registrar had received a letter from Mr. Toser saying that he was unable to attend as he was down with sunstroke. Mr. Perkins, secretary to the Bar Committee, had also received a letter from Mr. Toser dated from Musar and posted in Malacca, giving three excuses for not attending: (1) he was too ill, (2) owing to the sickness of business he could not afford to come to Singapore, and (3) even if he did attend, he had nothing to add to what he said at his public examination.

Mr. Elliot submitted that Mr. Toser had had plenty of time to attend or ask someone to represent him, as the notice was served on him on March 30. However, he did not seem anxious to do either, and under the circumstances he did not think a postponement was necessary.

The court expressed its willingness to go on with the case.

Proceeding, Mr. Elliot said this was one of the painful but happily rare occasions when, however reluctantly, the Bar Committee had to take steps to safeguard the public against a man whose unprofessional acts made him an incompetent officer of the court. In this case, they had a man who started business on his own behalf in 1901 with a capital of some \$300 and had from the very beginning to get into debt by taking loans from a petty. He first became insolvent towards the end of 1901 or the beginning of 1902 and had not been solvent since then. In 1914, Mr. Toser went to Hongkong returning here in 1916. He admitted becoming a bankrupt in Hongkong to the extent of some \$17,000. He was also a bankrupt in Singapore, and up to 1917 his liabilities amounted to the enormous figure of \$30,000.

Continuing, counsel read some remarks made by his lordship the Chief Justice of Hongkong during Mr. Toser's public examination there, to the effect that he thought it was a disgraceful scandal for a man professing in that court to be guilty of so untoward an act as to get money from Mah Peck Toe, subordinated, and then go away leaving him a bankrupt. His lordship further said he would communicate this unbecoming act to the Incorporated Law Society in England so that if he (Mr. Toser) tried to practise there, they would have an opportunity to deal with him.

Counsel quoted further evidence recorded during Mr. Toser's public examination in which he admitted he knew Mah Peck Toe became insolvent through his (Mr. Toser's) inability to pay what he owed him. Mr. Toser's practice apparently was to employ boys fresh from school at the rate of \$100 per month, receiving big securities which he made use of as he pleased.

Mr. Justice Edden:—Actually employing illiterate school boys?—That is so, my lord.

Mr. Elliot then read an advertisement which appeared in the South China Morning Post as follows: "Wanted a reliable, disinterested, and honest man to raise a mortgage for a solicitor's office in Hongkong with branches in Singapore and Musar. Apply to E. M. Toser, Singapore." Counsel submitted this was the most disgraceful thing Mr. Toser had ever done. After returning to Singapore he tried to get a mortgage who was ready to advance money, as they always do, to come to Singapore from Hongkong. He (Mr. Elliot) did not wish to comment further on that subject, but would leave the court to judge as to the chances that man would stand of recovering what ever advances he might make.

Dealing with Mr. Toser's office in Singapore, Mr. Elliot said Mr. Toser acted to improperly as to

ST. MARY'S ENGLISH
SCHOOL.

The Annual Athletic Sports.

St. Mary's English School, Kowloon, held their second annual athletic sports on Saturday in the school grounds, which were gaily decorated for the occasion. The sports were held under the patronage of His Lordship, Bishop P. Rossi, who was present throughout the proceedings. The events were carried without a hitch. Tea and refreshments were served during the afternoon.

Bishop P. Rossi and Mrs. Jase Alves presented the prizes to the winners, and Miss Winifred Robinson, one of the scholars, thanked everyone at the conclusion. She said:—"My Lord, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On behalf of the Sisters of the School and my companions I wish to thank you for the honour you have paid us in attending our sports. We have all enjoyed ourselves very much, and I trust that you have spent a pleasant afternoon in watching the different events. The winners are delighted with their prizes and great thanks is due to His Lordship for so kindly attending to present them and also to Mr. E. Noronha and Mr. J. Rocha for organising the sports, and to those who have so kindly donated prizes and funds, and helped in various ways. I now ask you to give three cheers for all kind friends of the School who have helped to make the afternoon such a success." This was very heartily responded to.

The results were as follows:—Girls' Flat Race, 50 yards, Handicap.—1, M. Attienza; 2, E. Oliveira.

Girls' Cane Race, 50 yards.—1, Hettie Noronha; 2, M. d'Almada.

Infants' Flat Race, 50 yards, Handicap.—1, B. Noronha; 2, E. Lawrence; 3, A. Gutierrez.

Girls' Flat Race, 60 yards.—1, A. Oliveira; 2, E. Rocha.

Girls' Egg and Spoon Race.—1, Nora Lennard; 2, Hettie Noronha.

Boys' Flat Race, 60 yards, Handicap.—1, D. Lennard; 2, M. Souza; 3, P. White.

Team Race.—Nora Lennard's team.

Girls' Flat Race, 80 yards, Handicap.—1, A. Dillon; 2, E. Capell.

Threading the Needle.—Zita Gomes and Pauline Lopes.

Infants' Flat Race.—1, B. Noronha; 2, Kate Hyndman.

Girls' Three-legged Race.—1, L. Lennard and L. Rocha; 2, L. Carvalho and A. Wichy.

Boys' Potato Race, 60 yards.—1, M. Souza; 2, P. White.

Girls' Arithmetic Race.—1, Zita Gomes; 2, Lena Gomes.

Girls' Shipping Race.—1, M. d'Almada; 2, E. Rocha.

Girls' Potato Race.—1, E. Rocha; 2, A. Dillon.

Consolation Race (girls).—1, Violet Capell; 2, Emile Lopes.

Consolation Race (boys).—1, B. d'Almada; 2, H. Noronha.

Chinese Subscriptions to Liberty Loan.

Chinese subscriptions to the American Liberty Loan in the Philippines amounted on the 13th inst. to P 140,000. This was the first day of the organized effort. The Chinese Committee has guaranteed a subscription of P 500,000.

go with his Tamil clerk, a subordinate, as co-sureties to raise money from a petty, Counsel submitted that this was a disgraceful act on the part of an officer of the court. Moreover, Mr. Toser owed more or less every one of his subordinates; even to a miserable tenby he owed \$10.

Counsel then cited Mr. Justice Darling on the subject of professional misconduct and concluded by submitting that Mr. Toser's conduct both in Singapore and in Hongkong was not becoming of a lawyer and that it constituted professional misconduct, sufficient to warrant his being struck off the professional rolls.

After some discussion, the Court granted the application.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Saturday's Matches.

There were several Tennis League matches played on Saturday, though others were postponed.

"A" DIVISION.

Kowloon C. C. v. U. S. R. C. This match resulted in a win for Kowloon by 65 games to 34, the scores being:—

Green and Lindsell lost to Crisp and Murray 4-7, beat Ardino and Mayhew 8-3, beat King and Milner Jones 10-1.

Stalker and Abraham beat Crisp and Murray 7-4, beat Ardino and Mayhew 8-3, beat King and Milner Jones 9-2.

Manley and Joeland beat Crisp and Murray 6-5, lost to Ardino and Mayhew 5-6, beat King and Milner Jones 8-3.

"B" DIVISION.

C. R. C. v. Kowloon C. C. At Causeway Bay on Saturday these teams had a fine contest, the C. R. C. winning by 50 games to 49. Scores:—

Lee and Lee lost to Forster and Jewsbury 4-7, beat Jeffries and Crook 7-4, lost to Macaskill and de Souza 5-6.

Lau and Ho beat Forster and Jewsbury 7-4, lost to Jeffries and Crook 3-8, beat Macaskill and de Souza 6-5.

Un and Mok beat Forster and Jewsbury 6-5, lost to Jeffries and Crook 5-6, beat Macaskill and de Souza 7-4.

Civil Service v. Wigwam. Playing at home on Saturday, Civil Service had an easy victory over Wigwam, winning by 69 games to 30. Scores:—

Bradbury and Wittehall beat Hicks and Brown 11-0, beat Knott and Wallace 10-1, beat Bailton and Hobbs 9-2.

Wood and Hamilton beat Hicks and Brown 9-2, beat Knott and Wallace 9-2, lost to Bailton and Hobbs 5-6.

Dr. Smalley and Woodman beat Hicks and Brown 6-5, beat Knott and Wallace 6-5, lost to Bailton and Hobbs 4-7.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Kowloon C. C. v. Chinese Y. M. C. A. This match was won by K. C. C. by 54 games to 45. Scores:—

Davidson and Brown lost to McPherson and Chan 5-6, beat Sin and Loh 6-5, beat Moodeen and Chan 8-3.

Cook and Wheeler lost to Moodeen and Chan 5-6, lost to Sin and Loh 2-9, beat McPherson and Chan 6-5.

Mead and Elson beat McPherson and Chan 8-3, beat Moodeen and Chan 7-4, beat Lin and Loh 7-4.

Indian School v. Dockyard Recreation Club. The Indian School beat the Dockyard Recreation Club by 68 games to 31. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail beat Hennessey and Allan 8-3, beat Black and Perry 8-3, beat Crocker and Winfield 7-4.

S. A. Hamid and S. D. Ismail, beat Hennessey and Allan 11-0, beat Black and Perry 6-5, beat Crocker and Winfield 7-4.

S. H. Ismail and E. Moodeen, beat Hennessey and Allan 10-1, lost to Crocker and Winfield 4-7, beat Black and Perry 7-4.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.THE TROUBLE IN THE
INTERIOR.

is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle-stomach laxatives which neither gripe nor purge.



diapyl Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, regulate the liver, clear the complexion and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.



We show the stomach little or no consideration until one day we find that it has gone on a strike. We sit back in despair. The stomach is rebellious to the degree in which we have abused it.

The symptoms seem to show that something is wrong with the stomach. The trouble in reality is in the blood which your careless habits have made impure. The proper treatment then is to build up and cleanse the blood. A thorough trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this well. You can take them with every confidence that they will make your blood rich and pure.

Our new diet book will be sent in postal card request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or they will be sent, post paid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

96 Seachuen Road,
Shanghai.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWILCK," having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th instant at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined. Claims afloat the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
H. B. M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1918.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of the Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Repulse Bay	feet feet feet feet	750,000	34	1000

THE "STAR FERRY CO."
LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, INCLUSIVE. By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H. M. Naval Yard. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than noon FRIDAY, 31st May, 1918.

E. G. KENNETT,
CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st February, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th June, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

B. V. D.

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\$1.25 per garment 6 for \$6.75

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Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Empress of Japan 22nd May	Empress of Asia
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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
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s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
Great Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
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	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	{SUN. 26th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,000	{THURSDAY 30th May.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tjikini	Java	17th May	19th May	Yokohama
Tjimanoeck	Java & M'sar	30th May	—	—
Tjipanas	Java	25th May	—	—

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Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 21st May at noon.
Hainong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 23rd May at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 21st May at noon.
HAIPHONG	Waisang	Wed., 22nd May at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 24th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Fri., 24th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 26th May at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 29th May at 3 p.m.

Rotating from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on chart.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Insuring Uncle Sam's Defenders.
More than 16 billion dollars of United States Government insurance has been issued during the past six months to soldiers, sailors and Marines. Four hundred millions were issued during the week ending April 23.

Chartered at V. 40. Per Ton.
Messrs. Suzuki & Co. have chartered the s.s. Mankai Maru, 3,000 tons deadweight from the Meiji Kaisha Kaisha at \$40 per ton d.w. for one year from July next to ply between east of Port Said and North America.

The N.Y.K.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha originally intended to maintain its Mediterranean Service between Port Said and Marseilles by three chartered steamers—Asia Maru, Yahiko Maru, and Kehono Maru. It has been impossible, however, to obtain Lloyd's certificate for the Kehono Maru, and in consequence the charter party has been cancelled. If the original plan is to be adhered to, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will have to charter a new steamer, but it is reported that the company will maintain the service with the two steamers for the time being.

Dutch Seamen on Submarines.
A recent telegram from Amsterdam says:—Giving evidence before the Shipping Council in the course of the inquiry into the sinking of the Dutch ship Atlas on Jan. 10th by a German submarine, the master of the vessel, Captain Schenk, according to the "Telegraaf," astonished the court by the statement that during the examination of the ship's papers on board the submarine he spoke in Dutch to some members of the crew who turned out to be Dutchmen. One sailor told him he came from Groningen and belonged to the crew of a Dutch war lying in a German port. There were also other Dutchmen on board the submarine, said the captain.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. J. M. Hopkins has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Fatsan; Mr. O. N. Tarrar has been appointed second officer, Fatsan; Mr. E. F. Mitchell, chief officer, Luchow, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Fatsan; Mr. W. J. Andrews, from leave, has gone chief officer, Sinkiang; Mr. A. Malcolm, chief engineer, Shuntien, has resigned; Mr. R. H. Brown, chief engineer, Fengtien, has gone chief engineer, Shuntien; Mr. H. C. Gibson, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Fengtien; Mr. W. Sharp, third engineer, Suiyang, has gone third engineer, Hoihow; Mr. P. Bachinsky, third engineer, Tatung, has resigned; Mr. F. H. Pennington has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Fatsan; Mr. H. N. Cornwell, supernumerary second officer, Wosang, is on reserve; Mr. W. Forster, chief officer, Loongang, is on reserve; Mr. E. F. Fuller, second officer, Loongang, is on reserve; Mr. F. C. Everett, from leave, has gone chief officer, Suiwo; Mr. D. B. Ritchie, second engineer, Changwo, has gone second engineer, Tuckwo; Mr. A. Turnbull, second engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief engineer, Kiangwo; Mr. T. T. Wright, chief engineer, Kiangwo, is on reserve; Mr. D. McGregor, from leave, has gone second engineer, Wosang; Mr. J. W. McNaught, acting second engineer, Wosang, has gone third engineer, same ship; Mr. E. Moravsky has been appointed third engineer, Hoan; Mr. G. F. Cram, chief engineer, Upolu, has resigned; Captain W. Rawlingson has been appointed master, Tjitaroom; Mr. O. D. Martens has been appointed chief officer, Tjitaroom; Mr. J. E. Bruce, second officer, Pinguey, has gone supernumerary, second officer, Tjitaroom; Mr. W. C. Tillery has been appointed chief engineer, Tjitaroom; Mr. A. W. Hall has been appointed supernumerary third officer, Van Waerwijck; Captain P. Pall, of the Talook, is on leave; Mr. A. T. Loring, chief officer, Talook, is on leave; Mr. J. C. Saunders, chief engineer, Talook, is on leave; Mr. N. McArthur, second engineer, Talook, is on leave; Mr. J. L. Scott, second engineer, Pinguey, has gone second engineer, Tjitaroom; Mr. W. McBride, fourth engineer, Pinguey, has gone third engineer, Tjitaroom; Mr. G. Holm, fifth engineer, Pinguey, has resigned; Mr. J. M. Kidd has been appointed chief engineer, Van Waerwijck; Mr. W. Gordon has been appointed second engineer, Van Waerwijck; Mr. O. Ferol has been appointed third engineer, Van Waerwijck; Mr. G. M. Cooke has been appointed fourth engineer, Van Waerwijck.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Monneuveville, southward of Arras. There was great reciprocal artillery firing at night in the Pasent Wood sector and northward of Hingee. Hostile artillery firing also increased between Locon and Hingee and Nieppe Forest to Meteren.

London, May 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Our aeroplanes and balloons carried out a great deal of work on Wednesday in co-operation with the artillery and took a great many photographs of the enemy forward and back areas. Bombing machines began their attacks at dawn and continued till dark, dropping over 24 tons of bombs on targets, which included railway stations at Tournai, Courtrai, Chaulnes, and billets in the neighbourhoods of Douai, Bapaume, Menin and the Somme, also on Zeebrugge and the Bruges Canal. Enemy aircraft were active early this morning, also in the evening, attacking our bombers with particular insistence. We brought down 25 German machines, drove down twelve, and shot down one from the ground. Eleven British machines are missing. After dark our night-fliers continued, and dropped over 14 tons of bombs on railway stations at Chaulnes, Lille, and Douai, billets at Peronne, Bray, and Bapaume, and the docks at Bruges. One British machine did not return. Early on Thursday our aeroplanes set out to bomb factories and railway stations at Saarbrücken. Crossing the lines they encountered ten scouts, when a running fight ensued along the whole way to our objectives. When Saarbrücken was reached 25 hostile machines had collected and attacked the British with the utmost vigour. Despite the attacks we dropped 24 heavy bombs on our objectives. Several bursts were seen on the railway and a fire was started. Having attained their objectives our aeroplanes concentrated their efforts on fighting the enemy's machines. We brought down five. One British aeroplane was seen to have been shot down. All the others returned.

London, May 17.

The imminent German offensive is anxiously awaited. Major-General Marries, in the *Daily Chronicle*, says that two-thirds of the whole German force in the West are concentrated between Ypres and the Oise, or one-fifth of the whole Western Front, but this is a vitally important sector, for it includes the roads to Paris and to the Channel ports. Within a strip of 50 miles, which the Allies hold between Nieuport and Amiens, the main roads run parallel to the front, which is most unsatisfactory, because an enemy success anywhere would threaten the whole communications, but though the Allied position is more cramped than on March 23 we, under a unified command, inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses, while the American troops have been pouring in and an Italian contingent has arrived. Generalissimo Foch has been husbanding his reserves, and he certainly now has his reserves where he wants them, and we are stronger thereby. Anxious times are ahead, because the enemy will probably gain ground where the ground is most precious, but provided we can replace our losses there is no reason why we should not check the enemy's next blow.

London, May 17.

An American communique states:—Patrolling continues active in Lorraine, with an increase of artillery firing.

London, May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—A German non-commissioned officer, lately captured, throws light on the disappointment the Germans sustained in their unsuccessful attack on the Belgian front on May 17. He says the operation was designed to develop into a great flank-turning movement. So certain was the High Command of success that the Kaiser came to the front to witness the battle, having in his pocket the "Eichenlaub", the next highest German decoration to the Order Pour le Merite, which was designed to bestow upon the General directing an attack, but when the Kaiser left the front the "Eichenlaub" still tinkled in his pocket. Leave has been opened in the German Fourth Army to farmers and agricultural labourers. It is remarkable how popular the cry "back to the soil" has become.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRICTION.

Zurich, May 16.

Polish circles in Berlin affirm that the Emperor Karl curtailed his visit to German Headquarters, owing to Kaiser Wilhelm's rejection of the Austrian solution of the Polish question.

GERMANS WANT HONGKONG.

London, May 17.

Professor Sherrington, of Oxford, sends the *Times* a memorandum of conversations he had with the theologian Professor Troeltsch at Heidelberg in August, 1907. The *Times* points out that this shows not the smallest chance of such Germans as Troeltsch being affected by Prince Liekeowsky's Memorandum. Troeltsch said that war between Germany and England was a necessity, because England had so much it was absolutely necessary for Germany to possess in order to fulfil her role as a World-State. Troeltsch, when asked what possessions Germany desired, replied: "Ports and colonies in many parts of the world; Australia, South Africa, Hongkong and India."

CLASS JUSTICE.

Helsingfors, May 16.

There were angry scenes in the Reichstag when the Independent Socialists charged the Supreme Court with exercising class justice and strengthening the military dictatorship. Glaring instances were quoted, including the allegation that a petition for the reprieve of a sailor was withheld until the death sentence had been carried out. Herr Cohn paid a warm tribute to "six or seven highest Belgian Justices" who are imprisoned at Gros Stretitz.

ENEMY AGREEMENTS.

Amsterdam, May 17.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* correspondent at Vienna has reported that agreements similar to those of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be concluded between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. Definite decisions have been reached regarding Austria's armed assistance on the Western Front.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, May 17.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government is considering the expediency of launching a scheme of voluntary recruiting in Ireland on the lines of the Lord Derby scheme. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule Bill is progressing.

A DUTCH COMPLAINT.

The Hague, May 17.

The *Nieuws Courant* points out that during the last three weeks German aeroplanes attacked three innocent Dutch vessels outside the danger zone, and demands that the Government emphatically protest to Berlin.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

"WAR TO THE DEATH."

Philadelphia, May 17.

"War to the Death" was the keynote of a speech by Mr. Taft at the opening of a "Win the War" Convention of the League to Enforce Peace, at which 4,000 prominent Americans were present. Mr. Taft pleaded for a fighting Army of 5,000,000, and eloquently outlined the situation which would arise if Germany was not defeated or if the blood-stained Christian provinces of Turkey were not liberated.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

London, May 17.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation yesterday decided to call a special conference of delegates on June 5 to decide whether or not they should demand an increase of wages. The Shipping Controller afterwards met the Executive and appealed to them to maintain the output of coal and thus relieve the enormous pressure at the ports. The Executive promised to reconsider the question of holidays during Whitsuntide.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Amsterdam, May 17.

Voorwaerts states that several Independent Socialists have been arrested during the last few weeks at Cologne.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

London, May 16.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokyo reports that the pending China-Japanese Agreement has provoked excitement among the Chinese students there. The Japanese authorities have persuaded the students not to return to China. The principals of ten Chinese schools issued upon the Education and Foreign Ministers, when Baron Goto issued a memorandum stating that the military entente now being discussed between Japan and China is chiefly aimed at the maintenance of peace in the Far East and the integrity of China against the advancing German menace, particularly in Siberia. "The so-called entente cannot include other conditions beyond the above, which we are unable to disclose in view of future military operations against the enemy."

GERMANY AND LORRAINE.

Amsterdam, May 17.

The *Norddeutsche* denies that Germany was willing to surrender a considerable part of Lorraine in the spring of 1917 if this would accelerate the end of the war.

"CLAN MACKAY" SUNK.

London, May 16.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the *Clan Mackay* was sunk as the result of a collision on May 11. The crew were saved.

BOXER TROUBLES RECALLED.

Death of General Sir A. Gaselee.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B., G.O.I.E. (Colonel, 54th Sikhs), died at his residence at Guildford on March 29, aged 73. He had served in ten campaigns, including the march to Kandahar, but he will be chiefly remembered for his relief of the Legations besieged in Peking by the Boxers in 1900. When that outbreak occurred he was at Simla as Quartermaster-General, being given the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-General. The Allied forces which left Tientsin on August 4, 1900, to relieve the Legations consisted of 20,000 men and 70 guns, the British troops being the first to enter Peking and to force their way through to the British Legation on Aug. 14. It was not until the end of September that Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, the German commander, who on Aug. 7 had been appointed commander-in-chief of the international troops in the Province of Chih-li, took the supreme command, conferred on him by the other Powers. The estimated strength of the Allied forces was put officially at 53,535, including 20,000 Japanese, 10,349 Russians, 8,704 British, 6,400 French, 4,580 Americans, 2,070 Italians, and only 1,300 Germans. In Manchuria the Russians had other large forces, the British over 7,000 at Hongkong and Shanghai, and the Germans 2,547 at Kiaochow. In October, Lieutenant-General Gaselee commanded a column of 4,000 British, Italian, French, and Germans which made a demonstration at Peking-fu. During the period of his command all Sir Alfred Gaselee's tact was required to prevent the serious complications which might have arisen at any moment owing to the international rivalry which existed. There is a characteristic anecdote told of him when the mixed force was ready to leave Tientsin to relieve Peking. Much jealousy existed as to who should lead the column, each contingent thinking that it should precede some other. Instead of starting there was bickering. Gaselee settled the point by going to the different headquarters somewhere

near midnight, and stating he did not mind who led; the British would go last, and would start at 4 a.m. The column was got away without further delay. A correspondent who was present at the time, writing shortly afterwards, said:—

"Those of us who sat in Tientsin and shook our heads for over three weeks of unnecessary delay in starting Peking-ward, had learned even at that time Russian policy placed two objects before the relief of Peking in rank of importance. First, Russian interests in Manchuria had to be protected. Second, Russia believed that the paramount issue in North China was the necessity of forming an expedition of sufficient strength to create a military impression on China such as that nation would never forget. The relief of the little band of heroes was a matter of minor importance to Russian policy. It was not to be wondered at that we looked forward to the advent of General Gaselee with more than usual interest. What would he do? Would he be in favour of a policy of delay, or would he realise the chances that lessened every day that the Relief Expedition would find the besieged Legations alive when it reached Peking?"

It may be mentioned that General Dorwood, who was in command of the British forces when Tientsin was taken on July 13 and 14, could not follow and deal with the demoralised Chinese forces which were daily growing stronger at Peking. He had been ordered to await the arrival of General Gaselee. As a reward for his services General Gaselee was promoted to the rank of Major-General and created a G.O.I.E. He was an excellent soldier, and much endeared himself to all who served under him.

Census of London's Homeless.

Only two women were found sheltering under arches or on staircases when the Health Committee of the L. O. O. took the yearly census of homeless people on the night of February 15-16. This is the lowest number yet recorded. In the streets only one man and six women were found, as compared with 19 men and five women in 1917 and 238 men and 76 women in 1914.

WHEN HOUSEWIVES PLAN HOUSES.

Coming of the Woman Architect.

Stella Wolfe Murray writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Women have often bemoaned the fact that men build houses and women have to live and work in them. From palace to tenement the plaint is the same: "We have no say in the building of our homes; if we had, do you suppose we would allow for one moment the awful waste of work that goes on as things are now?"

So it is welcome news that women are to have a chance at least of advising on building schemes after the war. The Ministry of Reconstruction has invited their co-operation in connection with its Advisory Council, and with one of its 37 committees appointed to deal with post-war problems. The Housing (Building Construction) Committee, which hitherto has consisted only of men, is now to have the advice of a number of well-known women, who, with Lady Emmott at their head, will visit model tenements, artisans' dwellings, both urban and rural, all over the country. They will study the question purely from the housewives' point of view, report fully on it, and make recommendations for building after the war.

If their plans are practical and profitable from the building standpoint, the working-class wife of the future will no longer weep from sheer weariness at the end of washing day; the suburban wife will be saved many a weary walk along needless passages, laden with a heavy tray on which is poised the family dinner, and domestic service will be less shunned. One and all will spend less time sweeping, or doing dusting, which the daughter of the house finds so detestable, and there will be more time to serve the State outside the home.

The Kennington estates, in the Duchy of Cornwall, of which the Prince of Wales is the landlord, were the first to be visited by Lady Emmott and her sub-committee, whose work is, of course, in connection with the Government Housing Scheme, recently announced, in which it is proposed to build about 300,000 dwellings in England and Wales and 50,000 in Scotland directly demobilisation starts.

Some of the proposals for London are almost Utopian in character. The suggestion is that big families should have preferential treatment, consumptive families should live in specially designed blocks set apart from the rest; that houses unfit for human habitation should be closed, if necessary pulled down; that the slum areas should be sweetened and the turned-out tenants rehoused; and that dwellings should be built wherever there is a shortage. The Government is prepared to make large grants of the necessary funds to the local authorities, who are encouraged to prepare their plans in order that building may begin the moment the war ends.

Now that the Reconstruction Ministry has enlisted the help of "housewives" the day of the woman architect is dawning. At present there are only three who are fully qualified by examination and who have practised on their own account—the two Miss Charles, each Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Miss Annie Hall, Member of the Society of Architects, who works in Gloucestershire. Ireland boasts one woman Licentiate of the R.I.B.A. (not corporate membership), and there are a few others not connected with the professional societies.

If women designed houses they would make all their rooms with rounded corners, like the hospital. Even an inch or so would do the trick and prevent the dust collecting in that treacherous way. They would have washable walls and built-in furniture, stained so as to save cleaning paint or wasting elbow grease in rubbing and polishing. The bedrooms would have their bedsteads fitted with hot-water taps; the pipes for which would form the towel rail. Bathrooms would be bigger, and, after every disagreement to be clear.

THE COMPROMISE SYSTEM.

Professor Middleton-Smith's Views.

An interesting feature of the "Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement" of the *Times* is a further instalment of Professor Middleton-Smith's review of the position of British trade with China. In the present issue Professor Middleton-Smith discusses the compromise system.

"There is a cry that the day of the compromise is over. Language schools are starting, firms are encouraging their young men to study Chinese. The idea is that the 'middleman' or compromise will disappear. It remains to be seen if he will."

"It is of interest to contrast the compromise with his son. Many years ago the writer lectured in the University of Birmingham. The man who could not sign his name, but who had made a fortune out of brass castings or steel stampings, or some other trade in metals, had a son at the local university who was learning science, playing cricket, and taking a part in debates on the emancipation of women. The son and the father were utterly different types. It is the same with the compromise of South China and his son. The father had that shrewd common sense, that keen business acumen, that instinct for making money, which is in the blood of every Cantonese. But he had no knowledge of the world beyond his own country and Hongkong. His one great piece of learning was the English language. He acquired that knowledge slowly and by dint of great perseverance. His son has travelled in America or Europe, and is probably a youth with a University degree. He may be studying economics, engineering, or medicine at the local university. He has altogether different training from that of his father. And he has all the advantages of the wealth which his father has accumulated."

"These young men will start, and have indeed founded, businesses of their own. They will want to establish agencies with European firms; they will import direct from Europe and America. They will, at the same time, profoundly influence the industrial development of China. They will persuade their own countrymen that there is money to be made by developing the mines and the vast natural resources of the country. Even if they are not trained engineers, they realise the advantages of machinery. They ride in motor-cars; they travel as first-class passengers on the ocean liners. They read newspapers which are printed in English. They find it difficult to tolerate some of the old-fashioned ideas of their elders. They are missionaries of modern trade and commerce."

Central heating, I think, is apt to be stuffy, and there is no doubt that nothing will kill our cheerful English open fire, except lack of coal. It will die hard in spite of the dirt it makes. But if we must have fire, why not have our fireplaces as they do in Canada, where you just poke your ashes into a hole in the grate, where they drop down into the scuttle below stairs from which they are collected once or twice a year? They have all these labour-saving contrivances in Canada and the States, and many more besides, yet in England we go on building in the same silly old way. Who does not know that tall and narrow town houses, with rooms on each floor, two by two, like animals in the Ark? I have known maids give notice at sight of such, and others who refuse the situation when they see the stairs.

It should not be beyond the brains, now concentrating on housing schemes to allow rich and poor alike to profit by practical house-planning. The drainage of the well-to-do will depend on the success of the new national kitchen; if so, the thousands of fires in the thousands of homes, spilling the broth, could be done away with, and the cost to the community considerably curtailed.

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LATE MR. J. HUTCHINGS.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Hutchings took place at Happy Valley on Saturday and was very largely attended. Deceased was a member of the Defence Corps and was given a military funeral, Captain M. S. Northcote being in command. The band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance, while "D" Company of the Defence Corps, in charge of Sergeant Burgess, supplied the firing party. The casket of pallbearers, were carried out by deceased's colleagues of the Public Works Department. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone was the officiating clergyman. And amongst the mourners were:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director P.W.D.), Mr. T. L. Perkins (Assistant Director P.W.D.), Mr. A. E. Wright (Head of the Buildings Ordinance Office), Major Morgan (Administrative Commandant, Hongkong Defence Corps), Capt. G. E. Stewart (Adjutant), Lt. Parker-Rees, Lt. Higby, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General) and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Messrs. J. W. White, H. E. Goldsmith, W. E. Douglas, O. Sara, F. E. Rosser, A. P. Sany, F. Mohler, T. J. Richards, and the whole of the staff of the Buildings Ordinance Office. Many floral tributes were sent, these including wreaths from Mr. and Mrs. W. Chatham, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. G. Grimble, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. A. Abolrahim, the Helena May Institute, the Staff of the Buildings Ordinance Office, the Chinese Staff of the Buildings Ordinance Office, and others.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A meeting held on Dutch Folly, presided over by Mr. Ting-fang, was attended by over one hundred prominent merchants and officials. It was called to consider the redemption of the Bank of China's notes, and it was decided to sell a quantity by auction at an upset price of \$700,000, the proceeds, along with the sums already supplied by the merchants, to be used to meet the demands.

The magistrate of Po On district has reported that as Commander Ma and his force have been removed to Sarawak from Sum Chan, near British territory, bandits may cause difficulties at any time; therefore a fresh party of soldiers should be stationed there.

The Bishop of the Catholic Cathedral has made protest to the Authority that the churches in Nam Hing and Chi Hing districts have been burned and looted by soldiers. He requests that steps should be taken to prevent such things happening in future. An official report from Sarawak states that over 20,000 Northern troops have arrived at the front and small engagements have already taken place. A big battle is imminent.

A circular telegram in the names of Mr. Ting-fang, Admiral Lam Po-yi, Mr. Wang Sen (the Tchin) and Ng King-kin (the President of the Special Party) has been sent to Sum Chan, Hunan and the authorities of the South-West Provinces ordering twelve regiments for the new Government.

It has been decided in Parliament that the resignation of the Generalissimo will not be accepted until the new Government is formed.

Soldiers at the Plough.

Teams of soldiers are being put to national and county ploughing competitions. Prizes are given for maximum acreage, efficiency, and minimum amount of oil consumed. A British team has won the first prize in the Somerset County Championships.

GERMAN SPIES.

Their Movements and Methods.

Is a chapter of his new book on Germany Mr. J. W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, gives his experiences of the methods of German spies. Appended are some extracts:—

German spies who looked like "movie" detectives hung about and followed us on the journey from Berlin to Switzerland, France, and Spain. There were even suspicious characters among the Americans with German accents who came in our special train from Germany to Switzerland. This neutral country, bordering on Germany, France, Italy, and Austria, is the happy hunting ground and outfitting point for myriads of spies employed by the nations at war. The Germans, however, use more spies than all the other nations together.

Spy on spy—autocracy produces bureaucracy where men rise and fall not by the votes of their fellow citizens, but by back-stair intrigue. The German official-holder fears the spies of his rivals.

While in Spain I met the then Premier, Count Romanones, a man of great talent and impressive personality. He told me of the finding of a quantity of high explosives, marked by a little buoy, in one of the secluded bays of the coast. And that day a German had been arrested who had mysteriously appeared at a Spanish port dressed as a workman. The workman took a first class passage to Madrid, went to the best hotel, and bought a complete outfit of fine clothes. Undoubtedly the high explosives as well as the mysterious German had been landed from a German submarine.

My cables to and from the State Department passed through our Legation at Copenhagen, and, of course, if the Germans knew our cipher these messages were read by them. On special occasions I made use of a super-cipher the key to which I kept in a safe in my bedroom and which only one secretary could use. The files of cipher cables sent and received were kept in a large safe in the Embassy. But before leaving Germany, knowing the Germans as I did, and particularly what they had done in other countries and to other diplomats, knowing how easy it would be for them to burglarize the safe after we left, when the Spaniards and Dutch were out of the building at night, I issued all these dispatches, as well as the code books, into a big furnace fire. Of course, copies of all the cables are in the State Department.

A clever spy can open a sealed letter, read the contents, and seal it again. This is done by cutting through the seals with a hot razor—the divided seals are then united by pressing the hot razor against each side of the cut and then pressing the two parts of the cut seal together.

From the outbreak of war we sent and received our official mail through England, and couriers carried it between Berlin and London through Holland via Flushing and Tilbury. On account of the great volume of correspondence between Ambassador Page and myself on the affairs of German prisoners in England and English prisoners in Germany, there were many pouches every week. These were leather mail bags opened only by duplicate keys kept in London and Berlin, and, for the American mail, in Berlin and Washington. Our couriers did their best to keep the numerous bags in their sight during the long journey, but on many occasions our couriers were separated. I am sure with malicious purpose, from their bags by the German railway authorities, and on some occasions the bags were not recovered for days.

Undoubtedly at this time the Germans opened and looked over the contents of the bags. Later in the war, our courier, while on a quick mail boat running between Flushing and England, was twice captured with the boat by a German warship and taken into a straggler. Undoubtedly here, too, the bags were secretly opened and our unopened dispatches and letters read.

EXPLORING BY AEROPLANE.

Possibility of Flight Over the Himalayas.

Was it possible to fly over the Himalayas, asked Dr. A. M. Kellas in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society recently.

The only point which need be considered would be to what height an airman could rise. If the peaks above 24,000 feet were excepted, and one assumed that an airman would fly 1,000 feet above the mountains to lessen the danger due to the winds that often swept across the ridges, it might be said that an airman could cross the range at 25,000 feet.

Mr. H. G. Hawker, the British airman, had reached an altitude of 24,408 feet, and Dr. Kellas suggested that the main range of the mountains could be crossed between the Great Himalayas and the Lsakh range, at 15,000 to 17,000 feet.

The aerial explorer of mountain ranges might find it necessary to descend suddenly, and methods of landing and starting would have to be worked out. Landing on snow on many mountains would in places be easy, but to rise again would be another matter. On many mountains of the Himalayas range fields of snow were met with, in positions which were almost inaccessible, and an airman once landed might find himself marooned.

German spies were most annoying in Havana, and one of them, a large dark man, followed me about at a distance of only six feet, with his eyes glued on the small bag which I carried from a thick strap hanging around my shoulder. I brought it from Germany in that way. I never let it out of my hands or sight.

What was in that bag? Among other things were the original telegrams written by the Kaiser in his own handwriting, facsimiles of which appear in the back of this book, and the treaty which the Germans tried to get me to sign while they held me as a prisoner. Under the terms they proposed the German ships interred in America were to have the right, in case of war, to sail for Germany under a safe conduct to be obtained from the Allied by the United States. Somewhat of a treaty! And quite a new, bright, and original thought by some one in the Foreign Office or German Admiralty. There were also in this mysterious bag many other matters of interest that may some day see the light.

Poisonous propaganda and spying are the twin offspring of Kaiserism. There is in Mexico, for instance, one force that never sleeps—the German propaganda. It is the same method as that used by the Teutons in every country, the purchase or rental of newspaper properties, bribing public men and officers of the Army, and the insidious use of Germans who are engaged in commerce. This propaganda is backed by enormous sums of money appropriated by the German Government, which directs how all its officers and agents, high and low, shall participate in the campaign.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once convince it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested:

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/11 1/2
30 d/s	3/11 1/2
60 d/s	3/11 1/2
4 m/s	3/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	133 3/4
T/T Japan	142 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
T/T Java	153
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	426
Demand, Paris	426 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/2 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	441
6 m/s. France	446
Demand, Germany	74 1/2
Demand, New York	74 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	133 3/4
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/4
Sovereign	63 3/4 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44 3/8
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:	
H'kong 5 cts. sub.	150% dis.
" 10 "	par.
" 20 "	100% dis.
Canton 20 "	48% dis.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES	WILL RECEIVE	\$125,000
1st prize	"	187,500
2nd prize	"	56,250
3rd prize	"	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	"	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	"	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	"	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	"	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	"	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	"	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	"	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	"	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	"	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	"	1,500
103 prizes		\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... France 15,000,000. Paid up ... 12,500,000. (1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Coleridge Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 4% per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., N.Y.C.

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$6,000,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,713,491.

BRANCHES: BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, Kobe, MANILA, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer a Service of Cash Letters and Cash Transfers to all parts of the world.

It also maintains branches in Cebu, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, YOKOHAMA.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 21. — \$15,000,000. Silver ... \$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000. COURT OF DIRECTORS: Mr. J. E. Seligman, Chairman.

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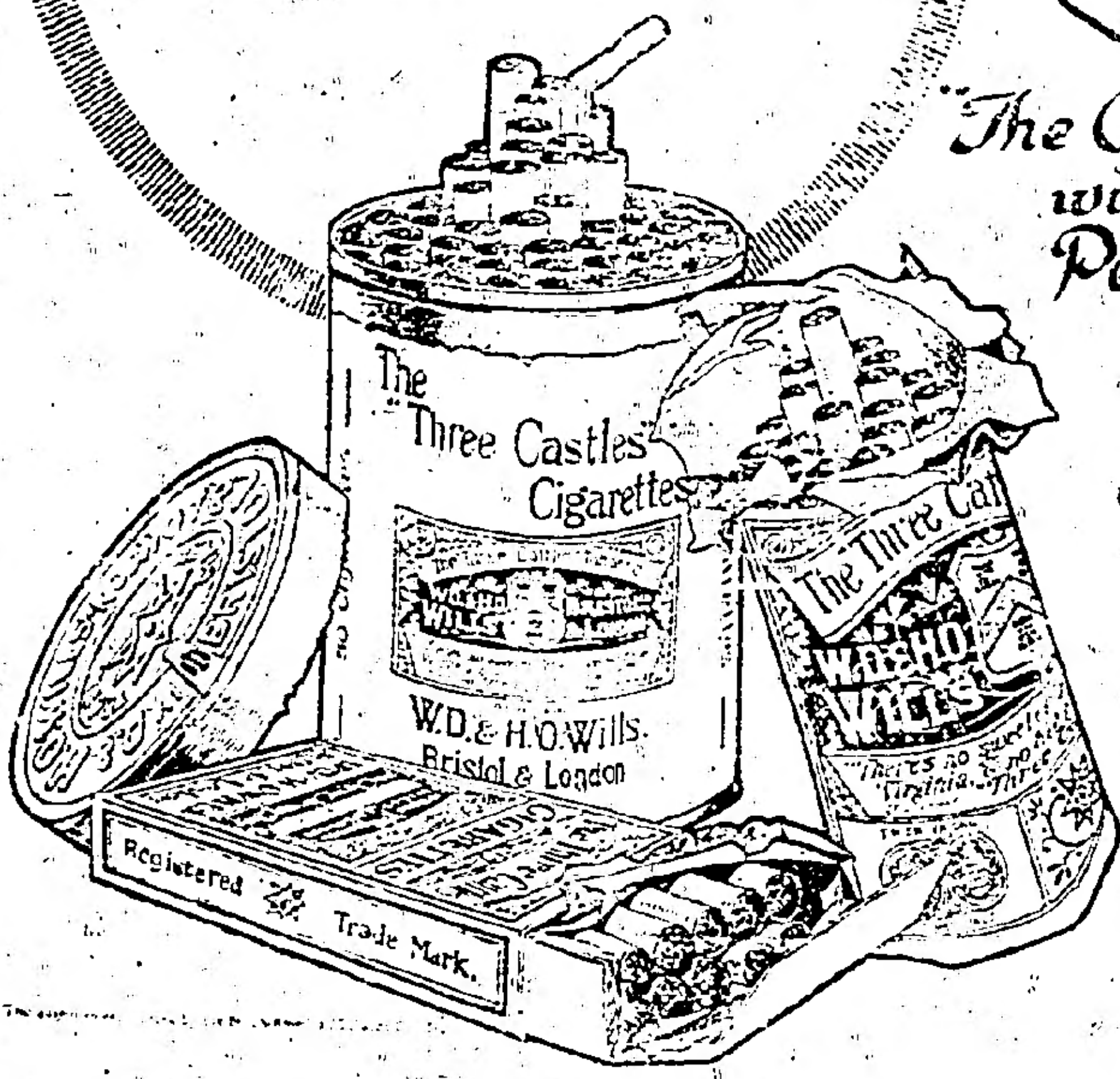
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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING



*"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"*

NOTICES.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ENGLAND.

"The Work of the Women's Land Army."
"Woolwich Arsenal and its Workers."
"United States Troops in London."

British Official Films of live and recent
pictures of intense interest to children
as well as adults will be shown at the

VICTORIA THEATRE, AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY, 1918.

Under the distinguished patronage of:-

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., L.L.D.

His Excellency Major General F. Ventris.

His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S opens on Saturday, the 18th May.

DRESS CIRCLE	...	...	\$2.00	RESERVED SEATS
STALLS	...	...	\$1.00	UNRESERVED
PISTON	...	...	\$0.50	(Soldiers & Sailors in uniform Half Price.)

Children Half Price to all Seats.

DO YOU FIND IT HARD IN THESE TIMES TO GET ALONG?

How much harder would it be for your WIFE and CHILDREN
to get along should you die?
A suitable Policy will set things right.

APPLY TO:-
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
12, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
F. M. WELLS, Manager.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone: 2001 & 129.

Fatal Aerial Accident.
Captain O. Ley, R.F.C., was
killed while flying at Oroydon
recently. While he was giving
an exhibition flight in connection
with the local Tank Day he came
down too low, and his machine
struck the chimney stack of a
house.

POST OFFICE.

Whit Monday, the 20th May, being a
General Holiday, the Post Office will be
open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely
closed.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Morocco (except for
Prisneres-de-war) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padova, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Office except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 3 p.m. and
5 p.m. Sunday and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that:—The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara,
Badda, Banna, Bera, City, Fao, Kati,
Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Sakash-Sheikh,
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee
and not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
merah by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addressee of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withstanding the fact that
the parcels are sent from the Post
Office of Japan within 20 days from the date
of the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Force), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superseded with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7lbs. \$1.80
Do. 11lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—21st May, 8 a.m.
Sandakan—21st May, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st May,
Noon.
Shanghai and North China—21st May,
2 p.m.
Haiphong—21st May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, United States, Central
and S. America and Europe,
via Canada—22nd May, 9 a.m. Letters
10.20 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port
Moreby via Batavia—22nd
May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—
23rd May, 7 a.m.
Tientsin—23rd May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—23rd May,
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th May.

Philippine Islands—24th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 28th May.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt and Europe—28th May,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th May,
Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 20d 12h. 01m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased slightly at all stations report-
ing, a weak anticyclone having formed
over China. A depression is crossing S.
Manchuria in an easterly direction, and
a shallow depression is indicated in the
S. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch.
Total since January 1st 8.65 inch
against an average of 18.22 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Star. Root.	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, probably some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 20, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.		Winds.		Weather.
				D'Uon.	Force.	Dirce.	Force.	
Yostock	6a							
Nemuro	5a							
Hakodate								
Tokio								
Kochi								
Nagasaki								
Kyôgima								
Osabima								
Naha								
Ishijima								
Bonin Is.								
Whampoa	6a	29.65	58	58	sw	6	b	
Hankow								
Ichang								
Kiunkiang								
Changsha								
Shanghai		29.95	55	90	re	1	b	
Gutaifai		29.93	60	82	nne	4	b	
Shang P.		29.93	70	94	w	5	o	
Amoy		29.83	71	95	ne	1	o	
H'kong		29.91	71	93	n	1	o	
Tathoku	5a	29.97	70	91			2	b
Taihu		29.86	70				0	o
Tainan		29.86	70				0	b
Kochu		29.85	75		nne	4	o	
P'doree		29.86	73		n	4	b	
Canton	6a	29.90	71	90	n	2	o	
H'kong		29.87	75	93	e	3	o	
Gap Rock		29.86			ese	2	o	
Macao		29.55	73	91	nsw	2	o	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 20, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with water
being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.77	29.70
Temperature	81	79
Humidity	81	87
Wind Direction	S.E.E. S.W. S.W.	
Force	2	6
Weather	o	od
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. in shade on the 16th & 17th.	81	77
Lowest	74	71
H.K. Observatory, May 17, 1918.		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd May to 26th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 20	5.15	1.15
Tues. 21	5.15	1.15
Wed. 22	5.15	1.15
Thurs. 23	5.15	1.15
Fri. 24	5.15	1.15
Sat. 25	5.15	1.15
Sun. 26	5.15	1.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FRAWLEY COY.

TO-NIGHT

(Monday,) 20th MAY.

"KICK IN."

TUESDAY 21st "13th CHAIR."

WEDNESDAY 22nd "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

THURSDAY 23rd "THE BOOMERANG."

FRIDAY 24th "TIGER ROSE."

SATURDAY 25th "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPAPE."

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE."

FEATURING

MADAME JANE HADING

AND

M. RAPHAEL DUFLOS.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT:

BERT WILES.

AND HIS XYLOPHONE.

NOTICES.

BRITISH TRADERS INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the FIFTH SECOND
ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Company will be held at
its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY the 23rd May 1918,
at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose
of receiving the report of the
Directors together with the
Statements of Account to 31st
December, 1917, and of declaring
Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 13th May to 23rd May, both
days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong 11th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the FORTY-NINTH
ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Company will be held
at the Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY the 23rd May,
1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the pur-
pose of receiving the report of
the Directors together with the
statements of account to 31st
December 1917, and of declaring
Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 13th May to 23rd May, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of
the Members of the Hongkong
Club will be held in the Large
Dining Room on FRIDAY, the
31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.
Business.—To confirm the Reso-
lution passed on the 16th inst.
as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

A. B. MOULDER & CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Mr. M. O. OWEN has
resigned his position as Secre-
tary of the abovenamed Com-
pany.

WONG OI KUT,
Director.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

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Hong Kong.